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CROPS AND MARKETS



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FOR RELEASE
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The Egyptian Government on May 17 suspended the cotton export tax (equivalent to about 11.5 U.S. cents a pound) on contracts concluded between May 19 and August 31, 1952. After September 1 the export tax will be reimposed on new-crop cotton but at a lower level than that prevailing prior to May 19. The new level for Karnak will be LE 6 per 100 kilos (about 8.63 cents a pound) and for other varieties LE 4 per 100 kilos (about 5.75 cents a pound).

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The Government of India recently announced an additional cotton export quota of 41,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of short staple cotton. This increased the export quota for the 1951-52 season to a total of 246,000 bales of which one-half, 123,000 bales, consists of Bengal-type cotton.

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The final official estimate of the 1951-52 cotton crop in Burma, including both the wagale and wagi-type cotton, placed production at 31,700 bales (of 500 pounds gross). This is slightly below an earlier estimate of 32,200 bales, which included only wagale cotton, and 10 percent below the 35,000 bales harvested in 1950-51.

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The Government of Venezuela has announced it will purchase all cotton still in the hands of growers at prices slightly below 51 U.S. cents a pound for Type A, the previously established price to be paid by the mills through mutual agreement with the growers. The mills must make all future purchases from the Government at somewhat higher prices to include various costs of handling and a small penalty. For example, Type A cotton will be bought by the Government for 49.8 cents a pound and resold to the mills for 53.58 cents. The Government states that the resale price to the mills has been set above the agreed level to penalize the spinners for their failure to purchase all of the domestic crop under the Government-industry agreement.

(Continued on Page 496)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD RICE HARVEST AT SAME LEVEL OF PAST 2 YEARS

The world rice crop of 1951-52 (August-July) showed little change in volume from the preceding 2 years, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. World production of rough rice is estimated (third estimate) at 337,000 million pounds compared with 338,000 million pounds in 1950-51, and 337,000 million pounds in 1949-50.

The land area devoted to rice has increased on all of the continents in recent years. Unfavorable weather in principal areas of production in the last 3 seasons, however, has resulted in an inability to produce a volume of rice commensurate with the gain in cultivated areas. The increase in world acreage, therefore, has been offset by lower average yields per acre.

The statistical table accompanying this article includes for the first time a compilation of acreage and production of rough rice for the postwar 5-year (1945-46/49-50) average period. These estimates show that the world acreage planted in rice has increased steadily since the end of World War II, with an increase in the postwar average period of 11 million acres, or 5 percent, as compared with the prewar base period. Similarly, a gain in 1951-52 of 23 million acres, or 11 percent, is indicated when compared with the prewar years.

On the other hand, the table also shows that during the postwar period, despite the gain in acreage, total rice production was below the prewar years, and the 1951-52 production was not greatly different in volume from the prewar period.

This disproportionate increase in rice acreage compared with rice production may be attributed to several things other than unfavorable weather: (1) in the aftermath of World War II, the per-acre yields of several important producing countries were substantially smaller than the prewar level, (2) as the rice area is extended into marginal or submarginal land, the average per-acre yield is lowered, and (3) the expansion has taken place mainly in areas having a relatively low level of yields per acre.

The rice output of Asia in 1951-52, according to best estimates, nearly approached that of the year before. Production in South America, Africa, and Oceania was only 95, 89, and 80 percent, respectively, of the 1950-51 harvest. These declines were offset largely by pronounced gains in North America and Europe.

Compared with a year ago, larger crops were produced in Burma, Ceylon, Taiwan, Indochina, India, Thailand, the United States, Madagascar and Italy. Sharp declines occurred, however, in China, Brazil and Egypt. Japan, Pakistan and the Philippine Republic had moderate reductions in output.

Although the 1951-52 estimate of Asia's harvest of 310,500 million pounds is about the same as in the last 2 seasons, and is considerably above the postwar average, it is still only 97 percent of Asia's production in the prewar period. Low per-acre yields since World War II are reflected by the fact that Asia's acreage has continued to increase since the end of the war.

ASIA (Continued)

Japan	7,862:	7,812:	7,880:	7,940:	7,965:	3,408:	3,124:	3,262:	3,330:	3,110:	26,793.1:	24,405.0:	25,701.6:	26,443.3:	24,774.3
South Korea	3,838:	2,675:	2,580:	-	-	2,256:	2,361:	2,649:	-	-	8,658.3:	6,248.8:	6,834.5:	6,467.6:	-
Malayan Federation	745:	831:	866:	857:	855:	1,634:	1,367:	1,790:	1,823:	1,754:	1,217.1:	1,136.0:	1,549.8:	1,562.3:	1,500.0
Java and Madura	9,794:	8,922:	9,880:	9,850:	-	1,442:	1,325:	1,257:	1,442:	-	14,126.0:	11,823.0:	12,325.0:	14,200.0:	-
Pakistan	21,706:	21,601:	21,781:	22,401:	22,580.7/	1,301:	1,245:	1,257:	1,230:	1,163.7/	24,339.8:	26,891.9:	27,381.5:	27,559.8:	26,550.0
Philippine Republic	4,852:	4,963:	5,471:	5,551:	5,500:	973:	998:	1,050:	1,031:	1,018:	4,719.5:	4,952.8:	5,745.2:	5,721.0:	5,600.0
Thailand g/	7,381:	13,212:	12,243:	13,083:	14,061:	1,353:	1,173:	1,202:	1,143:	1,138:	9,588.5:	11,978.4:	14,735.0:	14,950.7:	15,900.0
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.)	201,371:	205,443:	215,733:	216,772:	217,393:	-	-	-	-	-	319,659.0:	303,324.0:	311,037.5:	311,685.4:	310,516.0
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	52:	102:	104:	117:	128:	2,692:	2,674:	2,766:	2,656:	2,758:	140.0:	272.7:	137.7:	310.8:	353.0
Brazil	2,323:	4,290:	4,853:	4,700:	4,400:	1,287:	1,423:	1,462:	1,447:	1,386:	2,989.1:	6,105.7:	7,093.7:	6,800.0:	6,100.0
British Guiana	70:	97:	96:	114:	120:	2,289:	2,343:	2,517:	2,175:	2,250:	160.2:	227.3:	241.6:	248.0:	270.0
Chile	13:	79:	66:	58:	62:	3,515:	2,578:	2,808:	1,531:	2,903:	45.7:	203.7:	185.3:	88.8:	180.0
Colombia	150:	300:	277:	350:	350:	943:	1,566:	1,653:	1,518:	1,571:	141.4:	469.8:	457.8:	531.4:	550.0
Ecuador	110:	237:	166:	-	-	1,327:	1,358:	1,274:	1,46.0:	1,571:	146.0:	321.8:	211.5:	250.0:	235.0
Paraguay	5:	14:	22:	25:	-	1,760:	2,043:	1,805:	1,764:	-	8.8:	28.6:	39.7:	44.1:	-
Peru	107:	119:	103:	121:	136:	1,897:	3,038:	2,418:	3,652:	3,529:	203.0:	361.5:	249.1:	441.9:	480.0
Surinam	47:	44:	42:	44:	47:	2,081:	2,490:	2,640:	2,555:	2,698:	77.0:	102.1:	110.9:	112.4:	126.8
Uruguay	13:	29:	34:	31:	35:	2,992:	2,855:	2,591:	2,616:	3,000:	38.9:	82.8:	88.1:	81.1:	105.0
Venezuela	2:	28:	25:	40:	60:	1,150:	1,200:	1,084:	1,378:	1,500:	2.2:	32.6:	27.1:	55.1:	90.0
Total	2,903:	5,365:	5,823:	5,836:	5,881:	-	-	-	-	-	3,978.5:	8,267.7:	9,040.8:	9,008.8:	8,385.0
AFRICA															
Egypt	463:	732:	730:	727:	507:	3,233:	3,347:	3,527:	3,765:	2,666:	1,496.8:	2,450.3:	2,574.4:	2,737.5:	1,366.7
French West Africa	1,562:	-	-	-	-	603:	-	-	-	-	942.1:	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,207:	1,431:	1,538:	1,605:	1,644:	1,157:	1,176:	1,149:	1,121:	1,143:	1,396.8:	1,682.5:	1,767.6:	1,798.8:	1,878.3
Sierra Leone	346:	-	-	-	-	1,192:	-	-	-	-	412.3:	-	-	-	-
Total	4,392:	7,189:	7,551:	7,631:	7,803:	-	-	-	-	-	4,937.6:	7,743.5:	8,272.3:	8,685.6:	7,742.6
OCEANIA															
Australia	23:	31:	36:	37:	31:	4,143:	4,042:	4,414:	4,703:	3,548:	95.3:	125.3:	158.9:	174.0:	110.0
Fiji	10:	29:	-	-	-	1,940:	1,938:	-	-	-	19.4:	56.2:	-	-	-
Total	40:	93:	107:	107:	102:	-	-	-	-	-	121.7:	281.5:	252.9:	267.0:	214.0
World Total	211,625:	222,518:	233,031:	234,066:	235,070:	-	-	-	-	-	334,619.4:	326,960.7:	337,263.6:	338,487.6:	337,026.8

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average 1930-34. 4/ Average 1931-37. 5/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 6/ Korea. In the 1935-39 period, production in South Korea averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 7/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. 8/ Official statistics of Thailand.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

In contrast with that Continent's below-average production, its record acreage reported in 1951-52 is 7 percent larger than before the war.

The second official estimate of India's rice acreage was only slightly smaller than that of the preceding year. The harvest is estimated at a somewhat larger figure than the extremely poor crop of last year, but smaller than 2 years ago.

The 1951 rice acreage and production of China are reported at 93 and 89 percent, respectively, of the prewar period. It has been reliably reported that the weather was not so favorable for production in 1951 as in the preceding year. In Japan, the rice-growing season was characterized by good early progress followed by a decline brought on chiefly by unseasonal weather, which caused a big reduction in the upland rice crop. The harvests of Pakistan and the Philippine Republic were reduced by dry weather and insect infestation. Production increased in each of the 3 exporting countries - Thailand, Burma, and Indochina. The total outturn of that important surplus-producing region is estimated at 41,600 million pounds of rough rice, an increase of 3,100 million pounds from the preceding year.

The rice acreage and production in the relatively few countries of Europe where rice is produced has increased steadily in postwar years. The Continent's total of 832,000 acres in 1951 was 100,000 acres larger than in 1950, an increase of 200,000 acres from 1949, and a gain of nearly 300,000 acres from the prewar average. The total production in 1951 therefore of nearly 3,400 million pounds of rough rice is almost 500 million pounds larger than last year, and nearly 1,000 million pounds more than in the prewar period.

The marked increase in rice production in North America from a year earlier was brought about chiefly by pronounced gains in the United States acreage and in yields per acre in Cuba. Production increased also in the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Mexico.

Except for a marked decline in the estimate of Brazil's current crop, the South American countries have larger harvests than in the year before. Acreages were increased and good crops were harvested in Argentina, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela. The acreage of Brazil's crop, which usually comprises about 75 percent of South America's rice production, is reported to have declined primarily because of relatively low prices. A preliminary estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations shows that country's harvest at about the same size as the postwar average, but substantially less than in the last 2 years.

Although very few statistics are available on the rice acreage and production of the countries of Africa, reports indicate that rice there shows a strong tendency in a considerable number of countries to increase in cultivation compared with former years. A decline of 50 percent in Egypt's output was the principal reason for the 1951-52 drop in the production of Africa. Egypt's shortage of water supplies resulted in a sharp curtailment in acreage and very low yields per acre.

Drought conditions also reduced the rice crop of Australia, where a considerable part of the acreages planted were abandoned for lack of water.

For a statement of prospective 1952 export supplies from production in surplus-producing countries, see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 28, 1952.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

1951-52 DRY EDIBLE BEAN PRODUCTION 3 PERCENT ABOVE 1950-51 ^{1/}

Dry edible bean production in 50 countries is now estimated at 115.4 million bags of 100 pounds each in the 1951-52 season. The harvest of this crop began last summer in the Northern Hemisphere and is now being completed or is in process in various countries in the Southern Hemisphere. Therefore, some of the estimates, especially from the Southern Hemisphere, are first estimates.

The present 1951-52 production is about 3 percent larger than the 112.1 million bags estimated for 1950-51 and 7 and 8 percent larger than the 5-year averages 1945-49 and 1935-39 which were 108.1 and 106.6 million bags respectively. The increase above the generally good crop of last season results mostly from the unusually favorable season in Southern Europe and parts of Africa, where a number of countries, including Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Algeria, French Morocco and Madagascar, report 1951 production at 12 to 83 percent above the 1950 crop. A major increase was reported in Japan and very moderate increases also in the United States and Canada.

Japan reported 1951 production at 3.1 million bags or 41 percent above last year and 2½ times the size of the postwar 1945-49 average but still 24 percent below the prewar 1935-39 average. In North America the United States and Canada both reported slightly increased production on less acreage. Yields were 10 percent above 1950 and production 4 percent above.

Production elsewhere in the world was spotted. It dropped in several countries of North and Central America, Northwestern Europe, South America, the Middle East and Africa. Cuba and Mexico reported reductions of 51 and 19 percent respectively, due mostly to dry weather and disease. Austria, Belgium, Western Germany and the Netherlands, mostly small producers, reported 1951 production at 3 to 19 percent below 1950. France reported a 12 percent increase in quantity but severe damage to the crop which rendered a large portion unfit for human consumption. The loss to human consumption has been unofficially estimated at more than 50 percent of the total production. In South America where some of the harvest is now being completed the production is expected to be slightly higher than last year except in Argentina where it is forecast at 30 percent below last season.

^{1/} A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

BEANS, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries, average 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-51

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production					
	Average											
	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951 1/2	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951 1/2	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951 1/2
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	68	94	76	67	1,132	985	1,066	1,234	770	926	810	827
Costa Rica	44	51	45	45	495	433	444	444	218	221	200	200
El Salvador	52	68	125	125	823	750	703	448	428	510	879	560
Guatemala	89	143	200	200	658	608	650	600	586	870	1,300	1,200
Honduras	40	82	65	65	695	487	692	692	278	399	450	450
Mexico	1,419	1,915	2,076	2,224	182	216	223	169	2,579	4,144	4,630	3,748
Nicaragua	20	38	35	35	500	550	534	534	100	209	187	187
Panama, Republic of	12	23	25	25	417	404	500	500	50	93	125	125
United States 2/.....	1,698	1,718	1,504	1,416	856	1,027	1,119	1,232	14,530	17,647	16,825	17,441
Cuba	125	136	148	145	760	663	640	319	950	902	947	462
Dominican Republic	80	71	100	100	563	530	495	521	454	376	495	521
Haiti	80	65	65	65	562	577	577	577	450	375	375	375
Total	3,727	4,404	4,464	4,512	574	606	610	578	21,393	26,672	27,223	26,096
EUROPE												
Austria	24	19	19	20	1,100	1,074	1,242	1,150	264	204	236	230
Belgium	8	2	2	2	2,146	1,323	1,990	1,573	168	32	31	26
Bulgaria	306	3/ 479	550	550	667	3/ 303	400	545	2,042	3/1,453	2,200	3,000
Czechoslovakia	54	30	25	25	1,000	2/ 970	900	900	540	2/ 291	225	225
France	424	367	383	356	724	403	546	660	3,069	1,479	2,093	2,350
Western Germany	5	12	7	6	1,402	1,042	1,421	1,425	73	125	99	80
Eastern Germany	5	9	10	10	1,108	1,111	1,100	1,000	51	100	110	100
Greece	63	100	105	120	586	508	617	607	369	508	648	728
Hungary	147	134	220	225	810	908	500	444	1,190	2/1,217	1,100	1,000
Italy	1,228	1,242	1,179	1,139	283	194	222	295	3,478	2,410	2,619	3,356
Netherlands	18	12	13	15	1,706	1,508	2,538	2,040	307	181	330	306
Portugal	415	838	906	859	206	101	116	142	856	849	1,048	1,219
Rumania	858	850	840	850	569	529	440	529	4,878	4,500	3,700	4,500
Spain	639	606	625	625	580	281	247	286	3,705	1,702	1,544	1,786
Sweden	2	2	4	5	1,652	1,476	1,338	1,338	36	28	53	73
Yugoslavia	360	3/ 417	425	400	779	3/ 835	400	625	2,804	3/3,482	1,700	2,500
Total	4,556	5,119	5,313	5,207	523	363	334	413	23,830	18,561	17,736	21,479

ASIA													
Iran	75	86	86	82	533	616	666	637	400	530	573	522	
Lebanon	4/	7	10	10	4/	1,903	1,540	1,540	4/	142	154	154	
Syria	2/	2	7	5	5/1,040	858	773	700	5/	21	57	35	
Turkey	185	227	209	209	751	698	918	949	1,390	1,584	1,918	1,984	
Burma	396	350	350	350	682	686	657	686	2,700	2,400	2,300	2,400	
China	6,250	5,000	4,500	4,500	450	500	533	533	28,100	25,000	24,000	24,000	
Japan	472	167	229	360	867	742	960	861	4,093	1,239	2,199	3,100	
South Korea	100	100	100	110	806	800	600	636	806	800	600	700	
Total	7,479	5,939	5,491	5,626	501	534	579	585	37,497	31,716	31,801	32,895	
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	56	90	67	62	732	894	934	711	410	805	626	441	
Brazil	2,354	3,949	4,467	4,318	771	616	616	640	18,155	24,313	27,516	27,655	
Chile	214	196	179	183	815	780	762	802	1,744	1,528	1,364	1,468	
Colombia	179	246	309	235	407	443	499	426	729	1,089	1,543	1,000	
Ecuador	9	10	12	12	778	930	833	833	70	93	100	100	
Peru	58	60	60	60	690	708	708	708	400	425	425	425	
Uruguay	23	11	10	10	383	345	350	350	88	38	35	35	
Venezuela	30	40	90	90	867	875	889	889	260	350	800	800	
Total	2,923	4,602	5,194	4,970	748	622	624	642	21,856	28,641	32,409	31,904	
AFRICA													
Algeria	1	3	4	6	526	513	433	558	6	13	18	33	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4	10	10	10	1,075	900	1,000	1,000	52	90	100	100	
French Morocco	2	14	40	30	265	429	315	513	6	60	126	154	
Madagascar	143	129	103	100	660	460	601	756	944	593	619	756	
Angola	127	142	155	155	448	738	774	774	569	1,048	1,200	1,200	
Union of South Africa	100	170	175	175	400	395	474	457	400	671	830	800	
Total	377	468	487	476	524	529	594	639	1,977	2,475	2,893	3,043	
World total	19,062	20,532	20,949	20,791	559	526	535	555	106,553	108,065	112,062	115,417	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ United States figures, uncleaned basis, garbanzos excluded. 3/ One year only. 4/ Included with Syria. 5/ Includes Lebanon. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and other information.

Iran and Syria in the Middle East report production less than last year by as much as 10 to 40 percent respectively. Drought conditions contributed to this. Turkey on the other hand reported a 3 percent increase of production.

The above shifts in production together with other information available seems to indicate that from now until the harvest begins again, and beyond, certain exporting countries, Angola, Chile, the United States and Madagascar, may have considerable exportable supplies available. Turkey also may still have unsold supplies. Sporadic exporting countries like Argentina, Brazil and South Africa will have very little or no surpluses this year.

The importing countries, Germany, the United Kingdom and France may be in the market for increased quantities. Cuba undoubtedly will be in the market for record imports during 1952. Mexico, Greece, Italy and Spain may slack off in import demands. A new trade agreement between Cuba and Chile may shift the import market of Cuba somewhat more favorable to Chile.--By Orval E. Goodsell, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1951 ^{1/}

Total 1951 milk production in the 14 major milk producing countries for which comparable utilization data are available was less than 1 percent greater than a year earlier, although it was nearly 8 percent greater than the prewar average. The increase over prewar was accomplished with about 5 percent fewer cows.

For the first time since World War II a decline in milk production was fairly general among the major dairy product exporting countries, with the exception of New Zealand. Faced with growing feed, labor and marketing costs relative to milk and dairy product returns, with relatively high net returns from beef, pork and other agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, the increasing rate of milk production was generally checked or reversed. Foot-and-mouth disease was an important deterrent in several countries of Western Europe, and tended to intensify the decline in milk production late in 1951, especially in Denmark and The Netherlands. Swedish production also declined. 1951 production in Canada and in the United States was only slightly less than in 1950 but 7 and 11 percent more, respectively, than prewar.

Milk production increases in European countries were found principally among those usually on a net import basis for dairy products, where subsidies, protected markets, and other incentives tended to encourage domestic production, especially for fluid use. Even here, opportunities for relatively greater returns from other livestock enterprises, increased costs relative

^{1/} This statement relates almost exclusively to cows' milk. A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

to dairy returns and the necessity of diverting milk to lower price-class uses are already tending to check further expansion. In most of these countries, uncertainties of the export markets in competition with low cost, surplus producing countries have discouraged production beyond local needs. Significant increases in 1951 occurred in Western Germany, France and Switzerland and slight increases in Belgium, Austria and Norway. Production in the United Kingdom was 4 percent less than in 1950 but considerably greater than prewar.

In Southern Hemisphere countries, severe drought in 1951 was probably the greatest single cause of a general production decline from a year earlier. Most seriously affected were Australia, Argentina and Brazil. The most notable exception was New Zealand, where good growing conditions supported a 6 percent increase.

The general trend towards relatively greater utilization for fluid milk and cream was continued in most countries. Expanding urban populations, characterized by large numbers of children, fairly well maintained incomes, a recognized general improvement in fluid milk quality, together with Government supply and price controls or production incentives have combined to serve as a further inducement to this trend. Over 41 percent of all milk produced was used for domestic milk and cream compared with about 40 percent in 1950 and less than 34 percent during the prewar period. The increase in fluid consumption was somewhat greater than the total increase in milk production.

The decline from 1950 in the quantity of milk used in the manufacture of butter in 1951 just about equalled the increased use in fluid milk and cream. This reflects the generally greater returns and expanding markets, both domestic and export, for whole milk products. Declines were noticeable in such important exporting countries as Australia, Denmark and the Netherlands, while slight to moderate declines occurred in Norway, Sweden and Canada. The United States and the United Kingdom also recorded sharp declines. With the exception of New Zealand, the sharpest increases occurred in butter-importing countries. About 35 percent of all milk produced in 1951 was used in the production of butter, compared with over 36 percent in 1950 and nearly 46 percent in the prewar period.

The quantity of milk used in the production of cheese increased at about the same relative rate as the increase in milk production and the percent of milk used in the production of this product in 1951, slightly over 10 percent, was about the same as that of a year earlier. About 8 percent of the milk was used for cheese in the period just prior to the war.

There appears little relationship, among countries, between the change in milk used for cheese and exports of this product. Denmark, an important exporter, records the greatest increase over 1950 and prewar, while Belgium, an important importing market, shows the second greatest percentage increase over 1950 in the amount of milk so used. Increases in those 2 countries and in Western Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, France and New Zealand slightly more than offset declines in others of the 14 countries included in this comparison.

MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1951 (preliminary) and 1950

Country	Production			Utilization 1/			Other			Feed		
	Milk cows 2/	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 3/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	uses 4/	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1951	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada.....	3,542	4,628	16,392	5,867	7,123	1,000	688	650	5	1,064		
United States.....	21,705	5,326	5/ 116,591	60,000	29,270	11,540	7,010	5,319	6/	3,452		
Austria.....	1,186	3,755	4,453	2,120	1,295	276	-	5	9	757		
Belgium.....	950	7,713	7,427	1,671	4,579	166	-	6/	350	886		
Denmark.....	1,583	7,291	11,541	1,689	7,875	1,142	-	6/	270	485		
France.....	8,630	4,212	36,350	9,200	13,680	5,400	300	270	7/	7,500		
Germany, Western.....	5,741	5,827	33,444	11,376	15,674	1,742	544	647	7/	3,461		
Netherlands.....	1,533	8,151	12,499	3,681	9/ 4,071	2,800	809	455	86	683		
Norway.....	755	4,710	3,556	1,750	900	560	-	6/	124	260		
Sweden.....	1,650	6,379	10,525	3,649	5,313	888	-	6/	117	551		
Switzerland 10/.....	885	6,570	5,917	2,380	1,163	1,309	-	6/	505	948		
United Kingdom.....	3,650	6,048	22,074	17,747	762	1,061	495	502	270	1,504		
Australia.....	2,253	5,041	11/ 11,357	2,621	6,988	923	323	6/	173	-		
New Zealand 12/.....	1,850	5,957	11,025	971	7,428	2,183	-	6/	587	-		
1950												
Canada.....	3,609	4,558	16,449	5,852	7,225	1,135	597	587	3	1,053		
United States.....	21,944	5,314	13/ 117,602	58,174	32,960	11,866	6,941	4,375	6/	3,286		
Austria.....	1,185	3,674	4,354	2,055	1,315	287	-	3	7	694		
Belgium.....	950	7,497	7,123	1,599	4,479	143	20	342	7/	875		
Denmark.....	1,577	7,566	11,931	1,585	8,576	912	-	6/	245	516		
France.....	8,400	4,057	34,080	8,800	12,325	5,000	210	613	7/	7,500		
Germany, Western.....	5,602	5,454	30,556	10,626	14,088	1,521	401	444	80	3,307		
Netherlands.....	1,518	8,381	12,723	3,584	9/ 4,768	2,529	770	444	135	628		
Norway.....	766	4,603	3,526	1,750	940	515	-	6/	133	241		
Sweden.....	1,681	6,415	10,789	3,765	5,333	1,012	-	6/	526	544		
Switzerland 10/.....	858	6,482	5,673	2,392	898	1,390	-	6/	133	860		
United Kingdom.....	3,767	6,122	23,062	17,572	1,349	1,308	752	552	273	1,555		
Australia.....	2,354	5,458	11/ 12,848	2,593	8,345	1,031	327	6/	173	-		
New Zealand 12/.....	1,846	5,541	10,416	948	6,905	2,117	-	6/	587	-		

1/ Includes farm uses. 2/ Includes, for the United States and Canada, cows kept mainly for milk, and for all other countries, cows producing over and above the requirements of the calf. 3/ Includes milk used for cream. 4/ Includes milk used for ice-cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance. 5/ Total production is shown. Production on farms, - 115,591 million pounds. 6/ Includes canned milk. 7/ Includes both hand-fed milk and milk sucked by calves. 8/ Excludes cream separated for butter. 9/ Includes cream separated in standardizing fluid milk. 10/ Production and utilization include goats' milk. 11/ Excludes milk fed to calves. 12/ Year ending June 30. 13/ Total production is shown. Production on farms, - 116,602 million pounds.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.

MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1934-38

Country	Production			Utilization 1/					
	Milk cows 2/ head	Production per cow Pounds	Milk production pounds	Fluid milk 3/ pounds	Butter pounds	Cheese pounds	Canned milk pounds	Other uses 4/ pounds	Feed pounds
Canada 5/.....	3,780	4,043	15,284	4,602	8,144	1,347	218	181	792
United States.....	23,933	4,291	6/ 105,416	43,559	43,729	6,449	4,607	4,333	2,739
Austria 7/.....	1,210	4,630	5,602	3,068	1,212	661	-	-	661
Belgium.....	967	7,022	6,790	1,433	4,321	163	15	42	816
Denmark 8/9/.....	1,692	6,905	11,684	1,433	9,314	331	-	10/ 55	551
Finland.....	1,309	4,268	5,587	2,556	2,735	205	-	-	91
France.....	8,400	3,929	33,000	8,000	12,325	5,000	-	10/ 175	7,500
Germany, Western 9/12/.....	6,049	5,467	33,069	10,295	17,306	1,279	-	10/ 331	3,858
Italy.....	3,466	3,968	13/ 13,750	3,700	2,700	3,600	24	10/ 626	3,100
Netherlands.....	1,460	7,658	11,180	2,321	5,536	2,291	-	10/ 520	512
Norway 8/9/.....	802	3,683	2,954	1,124	1,111	489	-	10/ 53	177
Sweden 8/9/.....	1,947	5,258	10,238	3,283	5,170	782	-	10/ 44	959
Switzerland 8/14/.....	902	6,297	6,041	2,125	1,497	1,303	-	10/ 49	1,067
United Kingdom.....	3,300	5,583	18,424	11,100	2,800	1,008	647	10/ 686	2,183
Australia 9/.....	2,545	4,629	15/ 11,780	1,612	9,466	444	-	10/ 258	-
New Zealand 9/.....	1,787	5,694	10,176	665	7,255	1,969	-	10/ 127	160

1/ Includes farm uses. 2/ Includes, for the United States and Canada, cows kept mainly for milk, and for all other countries, cows producing over and above the requirements of the calf. 3/ Includes milk used for cream. 4/ Includes milk used for ice-cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance. 5/ Average 1935-39. 6/ Total production is shown. Milk production on farms, - 102,590 million pounds. 7/ For 1934. 8/ Average 1933-37. 9/ Years ending June 30. 10/ Includes canned milk. 11/ Includes both hand-fed milk and milk sucked by calves. 12/ Average 1935-38. 13/ For 1938. 14/ Production and utilization include goats' milk. 15/ Excludes milk fed to calves.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service Reports, and other information.-May 26, 1952.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING MARCH 1952 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during March, the ninth month of fiscal 1951-52, were valued at \$372,235,000 compared with \$332,396,000 during March a year ago. The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at \$1,402,806,000 against \$1,266,113,000 in the same month last year. Agricultural products constituted 27 percent of the total during the month under review compared with 26 percent during the corresponding month a year earlier.

On a value basis, wheat and wheat flour became the nation's most important agricultural export during the month, total shipments being valued at \$120,839,000, representing an increase of 59 percent over the \$75,973,000 worth exported during March 1951. Cotton dropped to second position with exports valued at \$92,195,000 compared with \$83,460,000 in the corresponding month a year ago. Corn and grain sorghums ran a close race for third position, the month's exports of corn being valued at \$21,424,000 and of grain sorghums at \$20,333,000 compared with \$24,585,000 for corn and \$9,832,000 for grain sorghums during March last year.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the March agricultural exports compared with those for the same month last year, were the very large increases in the outward movement of a number of commodities, especially condensed milk, lard, tallow, grapefruit, oranges, prunes, raisins and currants, grain sorghums, milled rice, wheat, dried beans and white potatoes. At the same time, however, the quantitative figures reveal very large reductions in exports of a number of commodities, especially butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, evaporated milk, apples, canned fruits, barley, hops, soybeans, soybean oil, peanuts, leaf tobacco and dried peas.

United States imports of agricultural products during March 1952 were valued at \$434,944,000 compared with \$538,873,000 in the same month last year, a reduction of 19 percent. The country's imports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, amounted in value to \$971,630,000 against \$1,034,996,000 during March last year. Agricultural products represented 45 percent of the March 1952 total compared with 52 percent for the same month a year ago. As usual, the leading agricultural imports were coffee, rubber, sugar and wool.

On a quantitative basis, the March 1952 imports compared with those for the same month last year reveal very large reductions in virtually all commodities, especially live cattle, hides and skins, canned beef, wool, jute, prepared and preserved pineapples, hops, almonds, castor beans, copra, coconut oil, molasses, white potatoes, coffee, cocoa or cacao beans, and spices. The only commodities for which the March 1952 imports were larger than those for the same month last year were sugar, tea, tomatoes and rubber.

Mainly because of the large inward movement of essential products not produced in commercial quantities in the United States, the value of United States imports of agricultural products during the month under review continued to exceed the value of agricultural exports. However, United States imports of agricultural products in March 1952 exceeded the value of its agricultural exports by only \$62,709,000. In the same month last year, agricultural imports exceeded agricultural exports by \$206,477,000. ----- By Leo J. Schaben.

1/ Fuller details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural products for March 1952, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during March 1951 and 1952

Commodity exported	Unit	March			
		Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	2,959	145	654	121
Cheese	Lb.	2,021	294	413	153
Milk, condensed	Lb.	1,720	4,729	378	1,057
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	6,613	5,371	3,853	2,801
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	18,262	4,305	1,264	670
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	13,874	5,676	1,990	916
Eggs, dried	Lb.	130	547	65	210
Beef and veal, total <u>1/</u>	Lb.	467	1,116	262	509
Pork, total <u>1/</u>	Lb.	5,486	8,512	1,827	2,012
Horse meat	Lb.	1,086	1,434	122	183
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	55,519	79,627	11,404	11,735
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	41,242	71,025	7,970	5,443
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	368	435	83,460	92,195
Apples, fresh	Lb.	30,285	16,500	949	862
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	11,846	15,899	470	533
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	42,376	45,757	2,301	2,180
Pears, fresh	Lb.	1,593	1,109	128	117
Prunes, dried	Lb.	2,766	6,869	498	782
Raisins and currants	Lb.	2,924	7,476	519	758
Fruits, canned	Lb.	12,408	7,923	2,141	1,344
Fruit juices	Gal.	2,232	2,269	2,610	1,649
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,734	3,428	8,572	5,920
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	443	596	1,147	1,533
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	12,654	10,375	24,585	21,424
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,184	11,935	9,832	20,333
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	58,912	95,383	6,002	8,055
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	33,095	49,049	64,419	111,709
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,100	1,654	10,157	7,854
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	263	225	1,397	1,276
Hops	Lb.	2,164	624	1,783	503
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	14,202	115	1,942	52
Soybeans (except canned) (60 lb.)	Bu.	2,435	762	8,151	2,312
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc. ..	Lb.	32,561	24,756	6,690	3,206
Soybean flour	Lb.	263	471	16	39
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	2,980	2,079	719	670
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	21,771	19,593	13,577	12,782
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	7,443	6,002	3,654	3,221
Beans, dried	Lb.	20,587	31,607	1,649	2,238
Peas, dried	Lb.	22,817	5,982	1,410	443
Potatoes, white	Lb.	15,502	47,371	234	1,921
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	6,763	9,467	1,043	1,284
Total above				290,257	333,005
Food exported for relief, etc.				4,747	624
Other agricultural products				37,392	38,606
Total agricultural				332,396	372,235
Total all commodities				1,266,113	1,402,806

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during March 1951 and 1952

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
				March	
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars:	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.: 23	1/		5,903	5,496
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.: 1	0		527	0
Casein and lactarene	Lb.: 5,868	3,701		1,971	878
Cheese	Lb.: 4,477	2,832		2,131	1,331
Hides and skins	Lb.: 19,814	9,750		9,765	4,036
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.: 15,735	6,095		5,046	1,987
Wool, unmfed, excl. free, etc.	Lb.: 51,922	27,462		68,364	25,116
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfed., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale: 3	2		594	528
Jute and jute butts, unmfed. (2,240 lb.)	Ton: 12	3		3,370	1,165
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.: 226	104		535	383
Olives in brine	Gal.: 1,491	999		2,868	1,417
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.: 11,226	8,304		1,087	946
Barley malt	Lb.: 9,770	6,262		555	364
Hops	Lb.: 163	4		242	4
Almonds, shelled	Lb.: 1,049	126		360	54
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.: 1/	0		1/	0
Cashew nuts	Lb.: 3,897	1,448		1,460	601
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.: 6,843	6,758		1,123	891
Castor beans	Lb.: 17,094	10,804		1,521	1,200
Copra	Lb.: 83,974	51,697		9,941	3,233
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.: 1/	0		1/	0
Coconut oil	Lb.: 13,336	3,731		1,955	3 3
Palm oil	Lb.: 7,377	6,342		966	1,126
Tung oil	Lb.: 4,371	2,563		1,406	983
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton: 385	426		40,626	43,382
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.: 25,355	11,699		4,750	2,161
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.: 5,919	5,490		3,955	3,531
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.: 1,607	1,230		2,447	2,030
Potatoes, white	Lb.: 16,498	3,337		264	146
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.: 42,170	50,827		3,021	3,664
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfed., free in bond	Lb.: 14,956	15,347		16,478	8,735
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch 4,347	4,083		4,753	4,583
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.: 308,644	269,546		152,534	138,108
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.: 108,130	66,487		32,912	20,989
Tea	Lb.: 9,627	9,855		4,291	4,354
Spices (complementary)	Lb.: 11,845	3,970		10,582	3,995
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton: 15	15		5,420	7,455
Rubber, crude	Lb.: 141,493	190,786		74,347	80,730
Total above				478,070	375,985
Other agricultural products				60,803	58,959
Total agricultural products				538,873	434,944
Total all commodities				1,034,996	971,630

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

C O M M O D I T Y D E V E L O P M E N T S

SEEDARGENTINE SEED
SITUATION, 1952

The production of alfalfa seed harvested in Argentina from about 250,000 acres in 1951-52 is indicated to total 26,500,000 pounds compared with 35,500,000 pounds harvested from 260,000 acres in 1950-51. The prolonged drought during the past season forced the use of alfalfa fields for hay and grazing for livestock, and thereby reduced the production of seed. Currently exports of alfalfa seed are not permitted and the prospect is that very small quantities, if any, will be permitted during the remainder of the marketing season. From the 1950-51 crop about 1,450,000 pounds were exported, mostly to the United States. It is now indicated that if any of the 1951-52 crop were permitted to be exported, prices of around \$45.00 per 100 pounds c. & f. New York (99 percent purity and 88 percent germination) would be required against \$30.00 per 100 pounds a year earlier.

Sudan grass seed production, the harvest of which will be completed in June, is expected to total 77 million pounds in 1951-52 compared with about 90 million pounds in the previous season. Since domestic prices of this seed have averaged so much above the world market prices, no exports have been possible.

ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION UP IN
THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Alfalfa seed production in the Union of South Africa for the 1951-52 season is estimated at 5,100,000 pounds compared with 2,000,000 pounds in 1950-51. Most of this production is concentrated in the irrigated areas of Cape Province, and therefore, the severe country-wide drought did not reduce production. Prospects of some exports this season are improved, but will depend on whether or not the Alfalfa Seed Control Board decides that reserve supplies are more than sufficient for domestic requirements.

NOVEMBER STOCKS OF CLOVER AND
GRASS SEEDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Information just released indicates that stocks of almost all types of clover and grass seeds in the United Kingdom on November 30, 1951 were larger than on November 30, 1950. The most important exceptions were broad red clover, and the combined total of late flowering, single cut and Montgomery, all of which showed decreases from a year earlier. The following table includes the stock figures for November 30, 1950, May 31, 1951 and November 30, 1951.

UNITED KINGDOM: Stock of grass and clover seeds
held by licensed seedsmen

Kind of seed	Stocks on		
	Nov. 30, 1950	May 31, 1951	Nov. 30, 1951
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Ryegrass			
Perennial	224,124	118,467	342,505
Italian	96,753	30,330	132,783
Mixed	15,746	10,032	19,748
Cocksfoot			
Danish.....)		9,413	17,504
English-grown Danish)		3,759	11,361
New Zealand	56,063	74	9
English-grown New Zealand)			
Aberystwyth)		273	1,539
Other kinds)		7,329	30,553
Total cocksfoot ...	(56,063)	759	4,394
		(21,607)	(65,360)
Timothy	10,625	14,897	14,890
Crested Dogstail	5,513	3,300	4,284
Meadow Fescue	6,970	3,018	10,147
Meadow Grass			
Rough-Stalked	2,014	1,544	3,056
Smooth-Stalked	10	49	216
Chewings Fescue	7,895	5,148	3,560
New Zealand Brown Top...	1,007	1,025	648
American Agrostis	32	15	16
Red Clover			
Broad	95,074	46,619	78,073
Late flowering,			
single cut and			
Montgomery	13,432	11,662	12,639
Trefoil	27,894	9,096	35,081
Alsike	14,049	4,909	4,354
Alsike and White	1,644	3,292	2,629
White Clover			
Dutch	1,268	524	791
New Zealand	7,502	4,913	7,148
Wild (English)	3,991	1,897	4,076
S.100	1,945	737	3,554
Lucerne	4,285	15,390	15,253
Sainfoin	3,958	2,382	2,724
Trifolium	852	1,165	1,035
Yarrow	25	12	14
Suckling Clover	687	226	343

Source: Seed Trade Review, April 1952

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot quo- tation	Export & inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG	5-22	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	86.50	50.06	1/
Ashmouni, Good	"	"	"	72.75	42.10	
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	62.00	35.88	
Karnak, FG	"	"	"	147.00	85.07	
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	111.00	64.24	
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
<u>Bombay</u>		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	2/ 600.00	16.03	10.68
Broach Vijay, Fine ...	"	"	"	3/ 775.00	20.70	10.68
<u>Karachi</u>		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine ..	5-21	82.28 lbs.	"	4/ 88.00	32.27	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine ..	"	"	"	4/ 89.00	32.63	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine :	"	"	"	4/ 96.00	35.20	13.85
<u>Izmir</u>		Kilogram				
Acala I	5-22	2.2046 lbs.	Kurus	278.00	45.04	-----
Acala II	"	"	"	250.00	40.50	-----
<u>Adana</u>						
Acala I	"	"	"	238.00	38.56	-----
<u>Lima</u>		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2 ...	5-20	101.4 lbs.	Sol	475.00	30.18	6.32
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	450.00	28.59	5/ 4.70
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	564.00	35.83	10.16
<u>Recife</u>		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	5-21	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	300.00	49.36	2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	4/ 335.00	55.12	valorem
<u>Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	283.00	46.56	3.0% ad
<u>Torreón</u>		Sp. quintal				valorem
Middling, 15/16"	5-22	101.4 lbs.	Peso	230.00	26.23	5.46
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	38.47	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Export tax abolished until August 31, 1952, inclusive.
- 2/ Reported 600.00 to 620.00 (16.56). Ceiling 820.00 (21.90).
- 3/ Reported 775.00 to 795.00 (21.24). Ceiling 925.00 (24.71).
- 4/ Nominal.
- 5/ Correction: Tax for May 13 should be 5.46 U.S. cents.

PERUVIAN COTTON PRODUCTION IN 1952

Prospects for the 1951-52 Tanguis cotton crop in Peru, with picking now in progress, remain excellent and production may exceed the 340,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) harvested in 1950-51, according to Roy O. Westley, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Lima. The area planted was somewhat larger than that of 1950-51 due to the favorable prices received by the growers from last season's crop which continued through the planting period for the current crop.

The outlook for the 1952-53 Pima cotton crop (picking begins in July) is also bright. A larger supply of water for irrigation this year than in either of the past two seasons in the northern Piura Valley where the bulk of the Pima crop is grown, resulted in a substantial increase in acreage. Production is expected to be much larger than the 27,000 and 29,000 bales harvested in 1950-51 and 1951-52, respectively.

One factor which has prevented accurate forecasting of the current crop is the scarcity of information concerning the amount of new area planted to cotton. Favorable cotton prices at planting time led farmers to increase their acreage by extension of irrigation canals and installation of pumps for recovery of ground water. However, no data are available to determine the extent of this new cotton acreage.

The current market situation in Peru is not considered favorable. Cotton prices have fallen considerably since the crop was planted in the latter part of 1951. For example, the price of Pima, Type 1, declined from the equivalent of 53 U. S. cents a pound on November 20, 1951, (excluding the export tax) to 37 cents on May 13, 1952. Export demand for cotton is weak at present in practically all foreign markets. In addition, the local demand is below normal due to reduced sales of domestically manufactured cotton textiles.

FRENCH COTTON CONSUMPTION REGISTERS ONLY SLIGHT DECLINE IN MARCH 1952

Consumption of cotton in France in March 1952 amounted to 111,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), only a thousand bales below the 112,000 bales consumed in the previous month, according to Frederick R. Mangold of the American Embassy staff, Paris. Many members of the trade had forecast a larger drop in consumption in March due to the continued lack of demand for cotton textiles. Since the early part of 1952, many mills were reported to have reduced their activity from 40 or more hours a week to only 20 to 30 hours. This reduction in the workweek was probably responsible for the drop in consumption from 123,000 bales in January 1952 to the current level. A government order of February 20, 1952, which made it necessary to obtain a license for all imports after that date, apparently has assisted the French cotton industry by limiting the quantities of imported cloth that compete with domestic goods for the local market.

Consumption of cotton during the period August 1951 through March 1952, the first 8 months of the 1951-52 season, totaled 894,000 bales, 10

percent above the 814,000 bales consumed in the corresponding months of 1950-51.

Imports of cotton into France during the first 8 months of 1951-52 amounted to 894,000 bales, equal to the consumption in this period but considerably above the 618,000 bales imported during the same period of 1950-51. During the current season 305,000 bales have been imported from the United States compared with the 289,000 bales imported from this country during the first 8 months of 1950-51. Imports from the United States will be stimulated by the \$45 million loan granted to the French cotton industry by the Export-Import Bank on May 12, 1952, for the purchase of American cotton. It is doubtful, however, that much cotton purchased with this loan will reach France before the end of the current season as necessary arrangements for actual use of the fund have not yet been completed. Other major sources of cotton in 1951-52 are Mexico, the French Colonies, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt.

TOBACCO

FINLAND'S TOBACCO IMPORTS HIGHER; STOCKS LOWER

Finland's 1951 unmanufactured tobacco imports were 10 percent above 1950, according to A. Westphalen, American Legation, Helsinki. Stocks of leaf tobacco as of December 31, 1951, were 23 percent below the same 1950 date.

The country's 1951 unmanufactured tobacco imports totaled 10.2 million pounds as compared with 9.4 million pounds in 1950. Greece, the most important 1951 leaf source, supplied 3.2 million pounds. The United States ranked second, with 1.3 million pounds; Turkey, third, with 776,658 pounds, the Soviet Union, fourth, with 398,457 pounds; and Brazil, fifth, with 120,745 pounds. Other unmanufactured tobacco sources during 1951 included Indonesia, India, Nyasaland, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Southern Rhodesia, and the Dominican Republic in order of their importance.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco as of December 31, 1951, is estimated at only 11.3 million pounds as compared with 14.7 million pounds on the corresponding date of 1950.

COLOMBIA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION STEADY

Colombia's 1951-52 tobacco production is estimated at the same level as 1950-51, according to R. F. Lankenau, American Embassy, Bogota.

The country's 1951-52 tobacco crop is estimated at almost 45.0 million pounds from 46,950 acres, or the same output as in 1950-51. However, the 1950-51 acreage is estimated at only 46,550 acres.

FATS AND OILSBELGIUM IMPORTS RECORD
VOLUME OF OILSEEDS 1/

Imports of vegetable oilseeds into Belgium in 1951 amounted to 290,390 metric tons. This is the largest volume on record, and exceeds the 1950 importation by more than one-half and the annual average for the 3 previous years by more than 70 percent, reports Robert N. Anderson, Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, Brussels.

The large increase from 1950 was due partly to the Government's policy of requiring the industry to build up and maintain at all times a 3-month supply of oilseeds and oil as security stocks. At the end of 1951, supplies of oilseeds were exceptionally high, amounting to 38,556 tons compared with 9,100 tons one year earlier and 11,787 tons at the end of 1949.

About 25 percent or 72,000 tons of the total oilseed importation into Belgium in 1951 was supplied by the United States. Most of this was soybeans (33,059) and flaxseed for oil (36,871) but there were also smaller shipments of peanuts and other oilseeds. The principal import, however, was 77,580 tons of copra from the Philippines against 23,626 tons in 1950. China supplied 54,369 tons, mostly soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts, while flaxseed imports from Canada amounted to 40,825 tons. Exports of oilseeds in 1951, mainly flaxseed, amounted to only 6,356 tons. The principal recipients were France (4,154 tons) and Czechoslovakia (1,221).

The production of crude edible oils in Belgium in 1951 amounted to 68,240 tons, compared with 45,560 tons in 1950. Linseed oil output totaled 38,277 tons or more than 30 percent above that of the previous year. The output of refined and hydrogenated oils of 102,582 tons was also higher than the year before.

Imports of vegetable oils in 1951 totaled 83,884 tons, or slightly above those of 1950. Principal oils imported and major sources in 1951 were: peanut oil--27,664 tons (China--11,607, United States--8,900); palm oil--32,129 (Belgian Congo--31,372); and coconut oil--8,536 (Philippines--5,255). Vegetable oil exports in 1951 of 82,154 tons were almost 150 percent above those of the preceding year. Principal oils exported and major destinations in 1951 were: linseed oil--29,154 tons (the United Kingdom--11,261, Western Germany--8,972); coconut oil--13,694 (France--5,053, Western Germany--5,069); and peanut oil--12,075 (France--9,423).

1/ A more detailed statement will be included in a forthcoming report on the production and trade of fats and oils in all countries of Western Europe. This report will be distributed as a Foreign Agriculture Circular to those on the mailing list for the FFO series and to others upon request.

Production of oilseeds in Belgium is relatively unimportant. Flaxseed production, a by-product of flax for fiber, amounted to 17,530 tons in 1951 or 21 percent greater than the 3-year average output for 1948-50. Only about 5,680 acres were planted to rapeseed from which 4,780 tons of seed were produced.

Margarine output of almost 70,000 tons in 1951 was somewhat larger than the preceding year. Lard and tallow production were about the same as in 1950, with 9,340 and 7,478 tons, respectively. Net imports of tallow totaled 12,500 tons in 1951 while lard imports of 5,117 tons about equaled exports. Belgium also imported 15,566 tons of marine oils in 1951. Almost all of the tallow and lard and more than one-third of the marine oil imported came from the United States.

CHILE PARTIALLY DEPENDENT ON IMPORTS FOR VEGETABLE OIL REQUIREMENTS

Present conditions indicate that in 1952 Chile again will have to turn to foreign sources to satisfy its requirements of edible oil, although imports of the inedible variety may not be so great, reports S. N. Milliken, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Santiago. Early estimates of the 1951-52 crop indicate that there will be 6 percent less sunflower seed than was harvested in 1951. Flaxseed and hempseed production, however, increased. And, unless crushers are able to offer better prices for the coming crop, there is little expectation that the 1952-53 sunflower acreage will increase. On the other hand, the continuing attacks of potato blight probably will encourage farmers to devote more and more land to flaxseed at the expense of potatoes. The good price for hempseed also is expected to lead to increased hempseed production. Rapeseed availabilities depend in great part upon conditions in the wheat-growing region where rape invades the grain fields. It occasionally has been more profitable to let the rape take over the wheat fields.

Officials tentatively estimate that Chile's 1951-52 sunflower harvest will amount to 70,540 short tons from 110,850 acres compared with 75,070 tons from 134,100 acres a year ago. This is the smallest sunflower acreage since 1948-49. Considering that Chile has been striving since the early 1940's to become self-sufficient in the production of vegetable oils, this reversal in the production of its principal oilseed is disappointing. The decrease is due to insufficiently attractive prices and a change in the manner of contracting and paying for the seed.

Flaxseed production is placed at 182,630 bushels against 170,780 in 1950-51 and hempseed at 4,320 tons against 3,600 tons. The improvement in both hemp and flax plantings is attributed to the better prices and in the case of flax, to the fact that some farmers in the southern part of the country preferred flax to potatoes this season because of the potato blight.

Chile consumes around 33,000 tons of edible vegetable oils a year. To attain this supply, it not only crushes its entire production of oilseeds but must import some supplies. Chile prefers to import seed for local processing, but of late years it has had to import crude or seed refined oil. Its usual source of supply is Argentina, and Argentina has not been exporting edible oilseeds.

Edible oil production in the oil year just passed (April 1, 1951-March 31, 1952) from domestically-grown seed and imported semi-refined oil was reported by crushers at 30,280 tons. Availabilities of linseed oil in the same period are estimated at 1,675 tons.

The increase in imports of edible vegetable oils (principally sunflower) in 1951 (4,713 tons against 664 in 1950) bears out the deficit in domestic production and the lack of emergency stocks. With a similar condition expected in 1952, importers in November 1951 were authorized to open letters of credit for the importation of edible oils. Steps also were taken by officials to extend for the period of one year from January 18, 1952, the reduced tariff of 0.6 gold pesos per gross kilogram (5.6 cents per pound) on semi-refined edible oil. Originally the basic rate was 1.2 pesos per gross kilogram (11.2 cents).

Imports of inedible oils, largely coconut and linseed oils, in 1951 were 128 tons and imports of oilseeds, largely flaxseed, were 583 tons.

The market for vegetable oilseeds has been firm with little variation in prices during the past few months except in the case of flaxseed where the price has strengthened markedly since the beginning of the year.

CEYLON'S EXPORTS OF COCONUT PRODUCTS EXCEED 1951 LEVEL

Exports of copra, coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and fresh nuts from Ceylon in the first quarter of 1952 were slightly above the 1951 level, reports William M. Kahmann, American Embassy, Colombo. Exports during January-March 1952 amounted to 64,800 long tons in copra equivalent against 60,700 tons in the first 3 months of 1951.

Shipments during January-March 1952 were 8,422 tons of copra, 24,094 tons of coconut oil, 14,012 tons of desiccated coconut, and 1,167,180 fresh coconuts. Only coconut oil indicated a drop from last year's volume.

Pakistan, purchasing 6,373 tons of copra, and India, 1,984 tons, accounted for 99 percent of the copra exports. The Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Italy were the large buyers of coconut oil, taking 5,235, 5,227, and 4,790 tons, respectively. Nearly two-thirds of the desiccated coconut (8,990 tons) was consigned to the United Kingdom, and that country also purchased 837,625 fresh coconuts.

Coconut oil wholesale prices opened at 1,260 rupees per long ton (\$264) on January 3, 1952, and gradually declined to a February low of 975 rupees (\$204), and to 750 rupees (\$157) on March 31. This is the lowest price for coconut oil registered in Colombo since 1947. Copra prices followed the same general pattern--declining from 200 rupees per candy of 560 pounds (\$168 per long ton) on January 3 to 125 rupees (\$105) at the end of March. Prices have dropped considerably as compared to 1951 when coconut oil and copra were sold at about twice the average price realized during the first quarter of this year. The main reason for this drop has been a decline in foreign demand which has been brought about by the abundance of competing fats and oils on the world market.

Renewed petitions have been made to the Government of Ceylon by the Planters' Association and the Low Country Products Association for legislative measures to rehabilitate the island's coconut industry. These 2 associations have jointly suggested to the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance that all capital expenditure incurred on actual clearing and planting of new areas, and the replanting of old plantations, should be deducted from income for the purpose of assessing income tax, and that a Coconut Development Board should be set up to act as an independent executive body to administer the rehabilitation and extension of the industry using a Government grant of 5 million rupees (\$1,047,500) per year for a period of 10 years.

SOUTH AFRICAN WHALE OIL OUTPUT AGAIN HIGH

The Union of South Africa's whaling factory ship "Abraham Larsen" and 16 catcher boats accounted for the largest combined output of whale and sperm oil by a single expedition during the 1951-52 Antarctic season, reports A. T. Fliflet, American Consulate, Durban. Of the total output of 34,350 short tons, all but 3,700 tons consisted of whale oil. In the previous season, South Africa's total output of whale and sperm oil also ranked first with 30,224 tons.

According to pre-season agreement, the entire 1951-52 output of whale oil was sold to the British Ministry of Food at £110 per long ton (\$275 per short ton). The United Kingdom also purchased 2,427 tons of sperm oil at £58 (\$182). The remaining 1,273 tons from the 1951-52 season was unsold as of the first of May.

Shore-based whaling operations in the Union during 1951 produced some 11,400 tons of whale oil and 6,000 tons of sperm oil, a substantial increase from respective quantities of 6,640 and 3,510 tons produced in 1950. Sales by the larger of the two shore-based stations in 1951 consisted of 6,257 tons of whale oil to a local concern at a controlled price of £95 per long ton (\$237 per short ton) and 2,902 tons to various European countries at prices ranging from £115 to £132 (\$287-\$330). Sperm oil sales by the same station totaled 3,665 tons, of which all but 225 tons went to Norway, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

NORWAY'S OILSEED IMPORTS CONTINUE LARGE

Norwegian imports of copra and peanuts in 1952 are expected to equal those of the past year, when 30,910 and 13,399 metric tons, respectively, were imported, reports Einar Jensen, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Oslo. Oilseed crushers plan to increase soybean imports to 25,000 tons, provided the government makes available the necessary foreign exchange, as compared with 19,737 tons in 1951. Imports of flaxseed, however, are expected to be somewhat smaller than last year's 27,183 tons.

In 1951, imports of vegetable oilseeds into Norway exceeded the prewar level for the first time since the war, totaling 101,126 tons, as compared with 83,700 tons in 1950 and 92,661 tons in 1939. The most important source of supply in 1951 was the United States, which accounted for 25 percent of the total importation. Shipments from the United States included 12,728 tons of soybeans, 10,640 tons of flaxseed, and 2,025 tons of peanuts. Other important sources were Argentina with 14,831 tons of flaxseed, the Philippines with 14,819 tons of copra, British West Africa with 8,427 tons of palm kernels and 3,547 tons of peanuts, Israel (re-export) with 10,921 tons of copra, and Brazil with 6,404 tons of soybeans.

The import of vegetable oils into Norway is still far below prewar levels. Total receipts during 1951 amounted to 5,610 tons, slightly below 1950, and only 53 percent of the imports during 1939. Principal suppliers were British West Africa (2,135 tons of palm oil), China (1,294 tons of tung oil) and Spain (960 tons of olive oil).

No official statistics are available on consumption of oilseeds and vegetable oils in Norway. As there is no domestic production of oilseeds and exports are insignificant, annual consumption equals imports corrected for changes in stocks. On this basis vegetable oil consumption presumably was about 42,000-43,000 tons in 1951, 38,800 tons in 1950, and 47,150 tons in 1939.

Rationing of linseed oil in Norway is still in effect. The greater part of the war-accumulated need for repainting seems to have been taken care of, however, and it is expected that the demand for linseed oil will be stabilized at approximately the prewar level.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

NEW ZEALAND TO EXPORT MORE BEEF TO U.S.

About 40 million pounds of beef from New Zealand will be shipped to the United States during the remainder of 1952 as compared to only 37,000 pounds in 1951. This will provide a partial replacement for the normal Canadian supplies of beef which have been lost to the United States market because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. The New Zealand beef, although to be shipped directly to the United States, will be marketed by Canadian agencies through normal trade channels. The beef will probably be of United States commercial or utility grades.

During 1951, the United States imported from Canada the equivalent of about 400,000 head of cattle, including about 82 million pounds of beef and veal. During the first two months of 1952, before the United States embargo on Canadian cattle and fresh meat, imports amounted to about 6,000 head of cattle and 1.3 million pounds of beef and veal.

The import of beef from New Zealand is the result of an agreement whereby Canadian beef will be shipped to the United Kingdom in exchange for an equal amount of New Zealand beef which is to be diverted to the United States. The United Kingdom will pay New Zealand in sterling at the current contract price of about 18 cents per pound. Canada is to receive, in dollars, the proceeds from the sale of the New Zealand beef in the United States. Any profits derived by Canada from these sales above the United Kingdom-New Zealand contract price is to be shared by the three countries and will result in somewhat higher returns to New Zealand producers, more meat to the United Kingdom and a partial recoupment of the financial loss suffered by the Canadian government which is paying up to 48.6 cents per pound for frozen beef delivered at seaboard.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DOUBLES IMPORT DUTY ON FRESH AND PROCESSED MILK AND CREAM

Under the terms of Law No. 3280 of the Dominican Republic, promulgated April 26, 1952 and published in the local press of April 27, 1952, the import duty on fresh and processed milk or cream and on certain other specified food products was doubled, according to Giles W. Tripp, American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo. Under this law the duty applicable to Tariff Item No. 1039 which includes milk, fresh, sterilized or not; milk or cream, preserved, evaporated, condensed, concentrated, dehydrated, powdered, or prepared in any other manner, with or without sugar, irrespective of container, for use as food, was raised from 6 to 12 cents per net kilo (about U.S. 2.7 to 5.4 cents per pound). ^{1/}

The principal items in the United States exportation of dairy products which will be affected by this change in import duties are evaporated and condensed milk, dry whole milk, milk-base dietetics and nonfat dry milk. United States exports to the Dominican Republic of these 5 products in 1951 were valued at nearly \$256,000. The United States has been the principal country of origin for each of these 5 products in recent years, although increasing quantities have been imported from Canada and the Netherlands. United States exports, in thousands of pounds, during the last 4 years have been as follows:

	Evaporated Milk	Condensed Milk	Dry Whole Milk	Nonfat Dry Milk	Milk-Base Dietetics
1948	828	238	450	9	-
1949	551	134	346	24	65
1950	713	126	247	27	77
1951	24	100	224	125	91

^{1/} 1 peso Dominican currency equals US\$1

The foregoing rate does not apply to preparations, such as dry ice cream mix, used in the manufacture of sherberts or ice cream, for which a separate category, Tariff Item 1039a, was announced December 15, 1951. The duty on this category remains at 5 pesos per net kilo (about US \$2.27 per pound).

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CANADA ANNOUNCES INTENDED GRAIN ACREAGE

Total grain acreage in Canada this season will be slightly smaller than the 1951 acreage, on the basis of farmers' intentions to plant, at the end of April. Figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on May 20 indicate an overall reduction of about 2 percent from the 1951 acreage for these grains, with the greater part of the reduction planned for oats.

Wheat acreage will be about 25.6 million acres, including winter wheat acreage, according to farmers' intentions. This compares with 25.7 million acres in 1951. Acreage in oats is planned at 11.4 million acres, compared with 12.1 million last year. Intended barley acreage is 7.9 million acres, slightly below the 8.0 million acres in 1951. All rye acreage, at 1.0 million acres, would also be slightly less than the 1951 total of 1.1 million acres. It is noted that figures are merely indicative of farmers' plans at the end of April, and conditions affecting seeding subsequent to that date could cause considerable change in the area actually seeded.

Plans call for 20.4 million acres to be left in summer-fallow. This is very little change from the land in such use last year. All of the summer-fallow is in the Prairie Provinces. Of the total acreage for grains acreage in the Prairie Provinces would be 24.8 million acres of wheat, 7.9 million of oats, 7.6 million of barley and 0.9 million of rye.

In southern sections of the Prairies wheat seeding was virtually completed and a large proportion of the coarse grains was sown by mid-May. Progress on northern areas was variable, but seeding was generally well advanced for that time of year. Spring rainfall has been considerably below normal throughout the Prairie Provinces, and rain was urgently needed to replenish surface moisture in southern parts of Manitoba at latest report.

M I L K -- (Continued from Page 478)

The quantity of milk used in canned and dried milk and other related uses in 1951 was about 6.4 percent of the total milk produced, and represented an increase of about 6 percent over the quantity so used in 1950. Compared with prewar estimates, however, the development of condensery-drying operations has been significant, representing an increase of 55 to 60 percent. The greatest quantitative increases occurred in the United States, Canada, Western Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, Australia and France.

While an accurate separation of these data is not possible, it appears that the increase in milk used for condensed and evaporated milk, compared with prewar has been great, while the increase over 1950 has been relatively small. The data for "other uses", which include dry whole milk and milk-base dietetics among other uses, suggest a steady increase in the production of these products in most countries equipped with drying facilities.

The quantity of milk fed to calves, like the quantity of milk and dairy products consumed on farms, has remained fairly steady.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

L A T E N E W S

(Continued from Page 469)

Foot-and-mouth disease on the Isel of Guernsey was reported on May 21. Four animals have been destroyed and all precautions are being taken against spread of the disease.

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